

A Card from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, Ohio, Wednesday, April 17.  
To the Editor of the *Enterprise*: I have a word for the Republican press and partisans of Cincinnati and other places abroad, who now daily falsify and misrepresent me and matters which concern me here in Dayton.

My position in regard to this civil war, which the Lincoln Administration has inaugurated, was long since taken, is well known, and will be adhered to to the end. Let that be understood. I have added nothing to it, subtracted nothing from it, said nothing about it publicly, since the war began. I know well that I am right, and that in a little while the sober second thought of the people will dissipate the present sudden and fleeting public madness, and will demand to know why thirty millions of people are butchering each other in civil war, and will arrest it speedily. But meantime, should my own State be invaded, or threatened with invasion, as soon as it may be, then, as a loyal native-born son of Ohio, acknowledging my first allegiance to be to her, I will aid in defending her to the last extremity, asking no questions. Whoever shall refuse then, or hesitate, will be a traitor and a dastard. And this same rule I apply as well to the people of Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri, as to any of the free States, North or West.

As to myself, no threats have been made to me personally, no violence within my hearing; no violence offered, no mob anywhere; none will be; nobody afraid of any, and every statement or rumor in regard to me circulated orally, or published in the Republican press, is baseless and false. And now let me add, for the benefit of the cowardly slanders of Cincinnati or elsewhere who libel me daily, that if they have any business with me, I can be found every day and at any time, either at home, on the northwest corner of First and Ludlow, or upon the street in Dayton.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Voice of the Young Men.

The Students of Kentucky University met at the College building in Harrodsburg, on the 9th, and making J. N. M. Askew Chairman, and A. T. Milligan Secretary, unanimously passed the following resolutions, which were offered by J. E. Matten:

- Resolved, That the proper course, in our estimation, for the Federal Government to pursue at this exciting time, would be to remove the United States troops from the seceded States, to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and to make any other sacrifice that can preserve our beloved land from the horrors of civil war.
- That the policy of coercing the South, marked out by Lincoln in his late proclamation, is wicked and inhuman in the extreme, calculated only to produce war and bloodshed, and deserving the unqualified censure of every true lover of Christian civilization.
- That we consider the requisition made on Kentucky for troops to aid in carrying out that policy, as an insult to the State, and fully approve of the firm and manly refusal of Gov. Magoffin to comply with that unjust and unreasonable demand.
- That we consider it to be the duty of the citizens of Kentucky to arm the State, and that we will always be ready to aid in repelling foreign invasions from her soil.

The following additional resolutions were offered by J. F. Askew, and also adopted:

- Resolved, That in view of her own interests, and in view of the position taken by the Federal Government, Kentucky ought immediately to secede.
- That the neutrality of Kentucky in the present crisis would be equivalent to aiding the North.

Speeches were made on the resolutions by Askew, Walton, Milligan, Mullins, and others, and the meeting then adjourned.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society was this day held at the Galt House. The President, Col. L. J. Bradford, in the Chair, and Messrs. P. Swigert, G. Mallory, and J. B. O'Bannon, members of the Committee, being present, absent Mr. Drane. Messrs. Mallory and O'Bannon were appointed a Committee to select the necessary officers to superintend the different departments of the exhibition at the Fair Grounds, and make all the suitable preparations as to decorating the Fair Hall, procuring a supply of Ice, Water, &c.

Messrs. G. Mallory and L. Young were appointed a Committee to take charge of the exhibition of fruits and flowers, and to regulate the sale of the same on the Fair Grounds.

The Premium List for the annual Fair was completed, and is a very liberal one in all the departments of the Exhibition. The State Society has made a union with the Louisville Horticultural and Floral Societies, for the purpose of holding a joint exhibition at the time of the State Fair, and a list of premiums was agreed upon.

President Bradford was authorized and requested to procure a gentleman of ability and character to deliver the annual address on the second day of the Fair.

The following delegates were appointed to attend the Fairs of other State Societies, viz:

Ohio—Messrs. Bradford, Warfield, Scott, and Foreman.  
Missouri—Messrs. Swigert, Mallory, O'Bannon, and Buford.  
Indiana—Messrs. Tomlinson, Cooke, Denney, and Burbridge.  
Tennessee—Messrs. King, Phelps, and Barrick.  
Illinois—Messrs. Towles, Machin, Harrold, and Drane.

And then the Committee adjourned.  
G. W. LEWIS, Sec. pro tem.  
Louisville, April 22, 1861.

TRAVEL.—The Federal Court commenced its session in this city yesterday, Judge Humphrey presiding. In his charge to the grand jury, the judge maintained the ground that Lincoln's proclamation was unconstitutional; that the Governor should disregard his requisition upon this State for volunteers to coerce the seceded States, and that the jury should find no true bills for treason. He also maintained the ground that in the present collision between the North and the South there is no such thing as treason, and that parties taken on the one or the other side should be held as prisoners and not traitors. We trust the Judge will furnish this charge for publication.—*South Union*.

A Union Congressional Candidate Declines.

RUSSELLVILLE, April 22, 1861.  
To-day was County Court day. There was a large gathering of the people. Robert Browder and Jacob Golladay, two of the strongest Union men—leaders and speakers—made speeches for the South. Golladay was a Union candidate for Congress. He declined the honor, and came out for *Union* and *Union*. Bowling and then also made speeches. The county is almost unanimous for Southern Rights now.

Thus writes a friend from the old "banner county." The good cause glories on. From all parts of the State we get the same news. *Kentucky for Southern Rights to the death, if necessary.*

From Boston.

Boston, April 23.  
The officers of the frigate Niagara, which has just returned from Japan, and who are Southerners, have resigned. The oath of allegiance to the United States was administered anew to officers and crew of the Niagara. All but four subscribed to it. Their names will be stricken from the roll.

CAPITAL HOTEL.

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.  
JAMES R. WATSON, Proprietor.  
HAVING taken this well known house for a term of years, and thoroughly refitted it in every particular, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate in superior style, all who may favor me with a call. The building and its appointments are new and assistants will be assiduously directed to the comfort and pleasure of those who honor the house with their patronage. *Hot and cold water, gentleness, a sumptuous table, and polite and attentive servants, will receive patronage, I am determined to do.*  
The bar will be supplied, at all times, with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.  
JAMES R. WATSON.

HARDIN'S

GALLERY OF ART.  
Corner St. Clair and Main Streets.  
Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned residing in the city of Frankfort, and in the best style, having a superior camera, he thinks he can please those who may favor him with their patronage.

Amphotypes, Melanotypes, Photographs, &c., of sizes and in cases to suit the taste, and in the highest style of the art, and at moderate terms.

He invites those who wish to get their likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge made.  
W. H. HARDIN.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Singular as it may seem, the following distinguished personages were in our city yesterday, holding a secret convocation: Gov. Harris, of Tenn.; Gov. Yates, of Ill.; Gov. Morton, of Ind.; Gov. Denison, of Ohio; Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky; and Gov. Jackson, of Missouri. Our citizens can draw their own inference at the meeting of so many Governors at such a critical time.

Con. Enquirer, 23.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT  
**SIMPSON & SCOTT,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge James SIMPSON and John L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge SIMPSON would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.  
JAMES SIMPSON.  
JOHN L. SCOTT.

**JOHN E. HAMILTON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Boone, and Boone.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Boone, and Boone.  
J. E. HAMILTON, State of Ohio.  
dec 6 t-w&w

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.  
dec 6 t-w&w

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
dec 6 t-w&w

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

**LIGE ARNOLD,**  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Harlan counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.  
apr 7 w&w

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Main street.  
may 18 t

**GEORGE E. ROE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.  
july 1 w

**JAMES P. METCALF,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Dr. Speed & Rodman's.  
feb 27 w&w

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of the 4th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
**CLAY & MONROE,**  
WILL practice law in the United States Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.  
Address Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.  
apr 7 w&w

**THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,**  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Commencing on the 1st of May, 1861, at Frankfort, will receive prompt attention.  
apr 7 w&w

**G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK**  
**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
WILL practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
july 1 w&w

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec 11 w&w

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.  
He is also Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other things as required by law, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.  
nov 15 t

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DR. J. G. KEENON,**  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, Tenn., I desire to call attention to the citizens of the town and vicinity.  
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.  
sept 1 w&w

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
WILL attend particularly to RESPONDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.  
sept 6 w&w

**JOHN W. VOORHIS,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,  
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.  
Fall work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.  
NO FIT NO SALE.  
oct 6 w&w

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Newspapers, Monthlys, and Quarterly, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.  
nov 27 w&w

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**HART & MAPOTHER,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PENMANSHIP, LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOT

**CARY & TALBOT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS, Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.  
mar 2 w&w

**STOP THERE!**  
HALL & HARRIS ROPES  
The United States, formerly the Owens Hotel.  
When you go to Louisville stop there.  
july 1

**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.**  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome  
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths,  
Rugs, Mats,  
Juba & Cane Matting,  
Stair Rods,  
Curtains,  
Gimp,  
Stair Linen.  
BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarps, Mosquito Nets, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in price, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.  
aug 1 w&w

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor. of Second and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Kentucky? Because J. G. BURNER keeps a first class house at moderate prices.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
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CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Lithography**  
AND  
**ENGRAVING**  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c. Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLETON, STOKERIDGE & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
mar 29 w&w

**JOHN A. BAKER,**  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.  
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Militia.  
Furnished at short Notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order.  
apr 24 w&w

**JOHN BONNER,**  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
**Fancy Goods, Toys,**  
**CHINA, BASKETS,**  
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,  
No. 36 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
apr 19 t-w&w

**MILLINERY.**  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON  
sept 29 w&w

**Commission House.**  
**FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,**  
No. 85, WEST SEVENTH ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Barley Malt, Hops, Hogs, Bacon, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,  
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.  
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
oct 6 w&w

**NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,**  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,  
**PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,**  
**Printing Inks,**  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.  
Agents for the Magnolia Ship Writing Paper.  
oct 26 w&w

**RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,**  
FASHIONABLE  
**SHIRT MANUFACTURER,**  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.  
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars.  
apr 19 w&w

**T. G. WATERS,**  
THOS. G. WATERS,  
BOOTS & SHOES  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
WELLS' JOURNAL, PLATES 14 by 15, \$200.  
16 by 15, 100.  
10 by 12, 50.  
D. C. CARD PRESS.  
oct 26 w&w

**The Cincinnati Type Foundry**  
AND  
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COVINGTON, KY.,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in  
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**W. H. KEENE,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN  
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.  
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.  
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.  
Cigars.  
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Guas" and "Compania."  
Garden Seeds.  
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.  
Groceries.  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the



The citizens of Henderson and Henderson county have also offered a reward of three hundred dollars for his apprehension.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Armed Neutrality Question—Great Meeting Yesterday—Resolutions—A Committee to wait on Governor Dennison.

There was a large gathering in the Union Hall of the Catholic Institute, yesterday morning, called for the purpose of considering the letter of Governor Dennison, read the day previous in the City Council Chamber, as well as the duty of the Mayor upon the present crisis.

Benjamin Eggleston, Esq., who was called to the chair, advised action in preference to long speeches. He said that he liked Kentucky, but we should all like her much less if she had responded to the call of the Government. If called upon by the President or Secretary to march through the portals of Kentucky, would we not go? [Cheering and cries of yes.] And to defend the Government and the Union, we will, said he, march through Kentucky. He believed that the Governor would not have issued the letter if he had been informed of the true state of affairs.

Lewis A. Allen and J. S. Menkin were elected Secretaries, and Dr. J. J. Quinn, H. A. Edwards, J. S. Driver, and Wm. A. McCall, Vice Presidents.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Peter Quinn, John S. Perkins, Chas. Thomas, John Pollock, Captain Tweed, and N. Bartlett.

The committee withdrew, and the meeting was addressed by General F. C. May, Mr. Frank Darr, Josiah Kirby, Judge Parker, and others, each taking ground against permitting either arms, ammunition, or provisions to be shipped to any State professing neutrality.

**RESOLUTIONS.**  
Mr. Quinn, on behalf of the committee, presented the following, which were adopted: Resolved, That we have read with the most profound interest the letter of Governor Dennison to Mayor Hatch, inasmuch as there is no longer in any reasonable doubt, in the minds of all citizens loyal to the Union, that the arms and provisions being shipped southward are forwarded under such circumstances as to create a moral certainty of an intention to use them against us, and that it is now too late to draw distinctions between open rebellion and an armed neutrality against the Union.

Resolved, That we are ready, in case of necessity, to peril our lives and property in defense of the Union men of Kentucky, that the movement of troops from that State, the correspondence between the rebels and her Governor, her open refusal to respond to the call for troops in behalf of the Union, and other acts of disloyalty on the part of many of her prominent men, admonish us to prepare for her open secession in case of any considerable reverse to the Union cause in any part of the country, and that every citizen should consider it his duty to prepare for self-defense, to trust in God, and keep our powder dry.

Resolved, That the measures of the Committee of the Home Guard delegates, and of the citizens at home, in referring to forward arms and provisions southward, are highly patriotic and precautionary, and deserve the approval of all Union men; and that they earnestly request the committee to continue to endeavor to render aid and comfort to their country.

Resolved, That a committee of ten citizens be appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and urge a suspension of all shipments of arms and provisions until further information in regard thereto is received from the National and State Governments.

Resolved, That a committee of ten citizens, and as many others as choose to accompany them, proceed to Columbus immediately, and respectfully but firmly request Governor Dennison to reconsider the terms of his letter to Mayor Hatch, and to take measures for the prevention of any further shipments southward of all articles contraband of war.

Resolved, That the Home Guards of the several wards be requested to name ten good, responsible men in each ward, to act with the organized committee in carrying out the object of this meeting.

**PETER QUINN,**  
**JOSIAH KIRBY,**  
**SAMUEL HIRST,**  
**J. S. PERKINS,**  
**RICHARD LEWIS,**  
**N. BARTLETT,**  
**JOHN POLLOCK.**

A communication from Captain Pierce was read, stating that no articles contraband of war should be allowed to be shipped upon the Louisville and Cincinnati packets.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in the sense of this meeting "armed neutrality" by any State of the Union is rebellion to the Government.

After which the following resolutions were also adopted: Resolved, That any man or set of men in Cincinnati or elsewhere, who knowingly sell or ship one ounce of flour or pound of provisions, or any arms or other articles which are contraband of war to any person or any State which has not declared its firm determination to sustain the Government, in the present crisis, is a traitor, and deserves the doom of a traitor.

Resolved, That if the Union men of Kentucky will stand by the flag of our country, we will stand by and defend them, now and when the war is over.

The following is the Committee appointed to go to Columbus to confer with the Governor:

Messrs. Capt. Geo. Captain Lewis A. Allen, P. B. Baker, Judge Woodruff, N. D. Menkin, Dr. J. M. McKenize, Captain Trow, Judge Parker, Charles Thomas, Judge Oliver.

The following, offered by Dr. Jordan, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that no arms or provisions should be marched round the city of Baltimore.

Carried with great applause.

**COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH THE MAYOR.**  
H. M. Bates, J. W. Fitzgerald, H. A. Edwards, H. Kierstedt, A. P. Coyne, George L. Johnston, J. B. Davis, S. Royce, M. Jackson, A. W. Gilbert.

The committees were required to meet at the Metropolitan Hall this evening at nine o'clock.

**KENTUCKY CAN NOT BE NEUTRAL.**  
Kentucky can not and will not stand still amid the clash of arms now resounding throughout the land. The combined voices of all the politicians of America are not potent to stifle the expression of Kentucky sentiment at this time. The idea of a stolid indifference or an armed neutrality to be maintained by Kentucky when the remaining States are engaged in deadly strife, is to our mind worse than absurd. Her citizens can not be held still. The cry of "Union" will not suffice to suppress the deep sympathy of Kentucky for those who are engaged in a war of defense against the invasion of rights as dear and vital to us as to those now so ruthlessly assailed; nor will it avail to smother her deep indignation at the marshaling of Northern hosts against the gallant and noble-hearted sons of the South. No, no! Kentucky can not be neutral in this struggle. Such an attitude would be unworthy her past history and disgraceful to her people. There is no statesmanship in any appeal to our citizens to stand still. Rather let them prepare for war, and proclaim their purpose to share the dangers and fortunes of the South. It is idle to talk of anything else; the most nonsense to project any policy which looks to neutrality.—*Richmond Democrat.*

Letter from Gov. Magoffin.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: For some ten days past I have been in this city, engaged in an earnest and faithful effort to accomplish two things: first, to arm the State, so that she may be able to defend her people if assailed, and to maintain whatever position she may finally assume in the contest now threatening to involve and destroy the whole country; and, secondly, to cultivate friendly relations with the Border Free States, and preserve the peace between Kentucky and those States.

These objects I deemed commendable and patriotic, and believed the people of the whole State would, regardless of all party considerations, second my efforts to accomplish them. In this confident expectation I have been, to some extent, disappointed. While the great mass of the citizens of Louisville have nobly stood by me, many have distrusted, while some have assailed me. Prominent, most prominent, among these have been those who, I now address, whom I now address. Until today my intention was to treat these assaults with indignant silence. Considerations affecting the public interest and the public peace now alone induce me to make this statement, and to ask you to publish it.

My desire at the outset was to assemble the Legislature for the second time in extraordinary session, place the exigency of the State before it, and let it decide what body should assume all responsibility. When, however, I reflected that this imperative duty had twice been ignored by the same body I was about to convene; that the meeting would cost the treasury from \$20,000 to \$50,000—an expenditure the finances of the State was little able to bear; that time was of the utmost consequence; and that some weeks must elapse before any definite action could be hoped for from the Legislature, I determined to endeavor to raise the necessary funds from the banks of the State by a temporary loan, relying upon the Legislature to sanction it at their next meeting either in extra session, if one should be called, or at the regular session.

This effort received the bitter opposition of the Journal, and its Editors seemed determined the loan should not be made if they could prevent it. Nevertheless, the money was finally tendered by the banks, but with conditions attached; and as I was inclined to consider this inadmissible, I have convened the Legislature.

Notwithstanding the obstacles I have met with, I trust my sole object in the matter—placing the State in a position to maintain whatever attitude she may finally assume—will yet be attained. In furtherance of my desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Border Free States, I opened a specific and friendly correspondence with the Governors of Indiana and Ohio. My overtures were received with the most frank and friendly spirit. The Executive of those States professed, and I believe with entire sincerity, the strongest wish to continue friendly relations with Kentucky, and to maintain peace on the border, and measures were agreed upon looking to these results.

But, pending these negotiations, what was my astonishment to find copied at length and verbatim in the Journal, a telegraphic dispatch from the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, directed to me, asking me to furnish arms and provisions to the Confederate States. I, in collusion with others, was engaged in secret efforts to send troops and arms to those States.

The intimation was utterly gratuitous and false, and the truth might easily have been ascertained by applying to me at the Galt House. If the Editors of the Journal had frankly asked me for the facts, instead of publishing a private dispatch, surreptitiously obtained, with comments wholly undifiable, I would have informed them that the request of Secretary Walker was at once declined. The effect of this publication in the Journal must have caused the Governors of Ohio and Indiana to distrust the honesty of my overtures to them, and might have resulted in breaking off negotiations. Fortunately such was not the result.

The negotiations were not broken off, but were continued and carried to further point. I asked the Executive of those States whether they would join me in an effort at mediation, suggesting that the Border Free and Slave States should endeavor, by one last effort, to save the country. To these overtures I received responses friendly and favorable, and which encouraged me to persist in my effort; but they were scarcely received before I found myself again assailed in the Journal, by intimations which, if true, would at once put an end to the friendly correspondence. It is in the issue of it is charged that a body of men, intended for service in the Confederate States, took with them twenty cases of muskets and several six-pounders, which it is broadly intimated were furnished either by myself or other State officers. This statement, utterly false as it is, both in the direct charge and in its intimations, did its work. For the second time, my efforts to preserve peace were thus insidiously attacked. It was intimated that the people of Indiana and Ohio and their Executive officers should lose all confidence in me, and that they should at once break off all further peaceful correspondence. I trust, however, the statement I now make, that the men alluded to did not take either a case of muskets nor a six-pounder cannon, or any other State arms, but that these were furnished to Major Tilghman, of Southwestern Kentucky, as a part of the proportion of the arms to be furnished to the Confederate States, will satisfy the people of the Border Free States of the sincerity of my efforts and the utter falsity of all intimations to the contrary.

In conclusion, I beg the people of those States, and of my own glorious State, regardless of all partisan assaults on me, to rely on my most earnest, faithful, and assiduous efforts have been and shall be directed to these two objects: "Arming Kentucky so that she may maintain any position she may finally assume in the contest now threatening to involve and destroy the whole country, and maintaining the peace between Kentucky and ourselves," in the hope that by the favor of God we may yet save the country from utter, irretrievable, and hopeless ruin.

**B. MAGOFFIN.**

**Arming at Columbus, Kentucky.**

We learn from a gentleman who came down from Columbus on yesterday evening, that preparations of definite will soon be commenced at that place with the view of establishing there a strong military post. Five hundred Kentucky troops, he was told, had already arrived there, and others were expected. They had on hand two field pieces of artillery—one twenty-four and one thirty-two pounder—and design constructing a suitable battery so soon as a location can be selected and a survey made. We are pleased to serve the identity with which the gallant people of our neighboring State are responding to the urgent necessities of the occasion, and would assure them that no time can be lost in completing their works of defense with dispatch. Columbus is one of the most important military points on Southern territory, and must be held against the enemy at all hazards.—*Memphis Appeal.*

**James R. Barclay,** a gallant and able man, whose name has been at the head of a number of the Submission papers as a candidate for State Treasurer, comes out for the South and withdraws from the canvass he was making, in a letter elsewhere published. This letter is addressed to the Louisville Democrat, to which paper it was sent for publication some days since, but it has not yet appeared in that paper, for what reason we, of course, know not. Let the ball roll on; Kentucky is almost a unit.—*Lou. Cour.*

[From the Louisville Courier.]

To the People of Kentucky.

The General Assembly of our State, at its late special session, ordered an election to be held on the first Saturday in May, for twelve delegates to a Border Slave State Convention, to be held at Frankfort. The object of the Convention was not distinctly set forth in the act dated April 3d, 1861; but it was generally understood that the purpose was for the Border Slave States which had not seceded to propose some terms upon which the Union could be restored.

Two sets of candidates were proposed to you for delegates to that Convention: the one set, with Mr. Crittenden at their head, representing the opinions of those who styled themselves the Union Democrats; the other set, with General Win. O. Butler at their head, representing the opinions of those in favor of States Rights. The difference between these two sets of candidates, as set forth in the resolutions of those who nominated them, was clear and distinct.

The Union Democrats declared that whilst they thought the Crittenden Resolutions would be a basis of settlement acceptable to the people of Kentucky, they were yet willing to accept as a final adjustment of the matters in controversy any plan of adjustment the Convention might agree to, provided it was accepted by the people of the North and put into the Constitution, the seceded States not being consulted in the matter—thus placing it in the power of the Commissioners, should they be elected, to pledge the State, in relation to propositions which had not yet been made, and the stipulations of which the people could have no information about.

On the other hand, those in favor of States Rights declared that they would take nothing less than the Crittenden resolutions with the Powell amendment as a basis of adjustment; they opposed the Franklin resolution of the Peace Conference; and they opposed all idea of a middle confederacy. They did not propose that anything the Convention might do, should at all pledge or bind Kentucky, unless it met the concurrence both of the Northern States and the seceded States; regarding the Convention in the position of mediation between the two sections unless its propositions were accepted by both, the Border States were not to be bound to either, but in that event, they recommended to the Legislature to call a convention to determine upon the position Kentucky should thereafter occupy.

Upon the plain issues thus widely different, the position I had taken in the Peace Conference at Washington, altogether opposed to that of four of the candidates of the so-called Union Democracy, I had the honor to be nominated by those in favor of States Rights as a candidate for the place of delegate to the Border Slave State Convention. I accepted the nomination, and have since been making as active a canvass as the state of my health would permit.

As I have spoken, I have said that, if elected, I would do all in my power towards a reconstruction of the Union upon a basis not short of the Crittenden resolutions. I meant what I said, and although my hope of success was slight, I cling to that hope like a drowning man to a straw.

Since the commencement of the canvass, day by day the position of affairs has been changing. Then we had the hope that eight Border Slave States would meet in Convention; now Virginia has seceded; the works at Harper's Ferry destroyed; Northern troops in possession of the Potomac; and, moreover, whose position against the secession of the Mother State; in Baltimore Southern blood crimsoning Southern soil; each day bringing us intelligence of further hostilities; Arkansas certainly to go out of the Union on the 6th of May, and Tennessee and North Carolina as they can get out, under any form of law—I can no longer see any hope that a Border Slave State Convention will even be held.

It is my duty to you, and to myself, to inform you that the change in circumstances, to which I referred, has caused me to change my position. As soon as I was satisfied that Virginia had dissolved her connection with the Northern Union, I made up my mind that Kentucky ought no longer to remain a member of it; that her only plain, unmistakable duty is now to take immediate steps to arm herself alongside her Southern sisters. I am now for a united South.

Our friends who have heretofore been opposed to us, now take the position that it is necessary to arm the State. We begged and implored them long ago to do so. But for what do they now propose to arm the State? To maintain it in the way of an armed neutrality. What is neutrality? It is a position assumed by one foreign State as between other foreign States. Is Kentucky foreign both to the North and to the South? With the laynet of Northern hordes at the breast of our brothers, with the blood of our friends flowing; with towns burned and cities threatened, I can comprehend well that the North is foreign; but I know no recognized Southern Confederacy against which we can assume a position of neutrality. The idea is absurd in law; the argument is addressed to our fears and not to our patriotism. Because it is possible Kentucky may furnish once again a battle field, we are to assume a position of positive inaction. Such idea and such argument does not suit me, nor do I believe it will suit Kentucky. It is our duty now to take position one way or the other. We cannot remain idle spectators of such a contest.

I am fully aware of all the difficulties and of all the perils of the position which I have taken, and which I shall see people of Kentucky, as in my judgment, it is your duty now to take—that is to take the earliest steps possible to place your State with your Southern brethren; but I have a full and perfect reliance in that scripture which says, "The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." I united, we may hope to stand; divided, we will surely fall.

I am no longer a candidate for your suffrages as delegate to the proposed Border Slave State Convention, for the reasons above set forth. The destiny of the State is in your own hands. I hope your committee will be governed by calm prudence; I assure they will be carried out with determined courage, and with a firm reliance in an over-ruling Providence to protect the right. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

**JAMES B. CLAY.**

**Card from Maj. Tilghman.**

LOUISVILLE, April 26, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: My attention has this moment been called to an article in this morning's Journal, in reference to a movement of arms towards Nashville on yesterday afternoon.

The tendency of that article is to create a false impression in the minds of the public at home, as well as abroad, and is deeply to be regretted that the sources of information to the public should be thus prostituted. No arms of any kind sent forward for forwarding, but were sent to Paducah, Ky., via Nashville, this morning—and are for the protection of the Western District—and are to be placed in the hands of State troops, under my command.

There is no apology for such gross blunders; and I, for one, recognize the sensation element of the article referred to as only a part of the systematic operations of the Journal, to furnish aid and comfort to our enemies North.

Respectfully, yours,

**LLOYD TILGHMAN,**  
Commanding 4th Ky. Reg't, State Guard.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

From New York.

New York, April 27.

It is reported that Gen. Harney has been arrested at Harper's Ferry and carried to Richmond.

Jeff Davis was in Montgomery on Sunday evening.

Gen. Butler's regiment of Massachusetts Militia remains at Annapolis. He has planted a battery on the heights opposite the town, which can destroy the city at an hour's notice.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday to the Times says a deputation of Virginians and Marylanders waited on the President and demanded a cessation of hostilities until after the session of Congress. The President's answer was prompt, decided, and in the negative. One of the deputations said 75,000 Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough in her soil to bury 75,000 men.

The Pawnee has arrived at Washington. A Washington correspondent says Dr. Garnett, son-in-law to Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, has sent his wife and family to the North for safety.

A large number of Virginians are in this city who have been driven away because they would not take the oath of allegiance to the State. The coolest thing yet proposed to the Government was that made by Governor Hicks and Governor Letcher, that they would jointly guarantee the safety of the Capital. The Government declined such protection, probably very much to the disgust of the twin rebels of Virginia and Maryland. A gentleman who was compelled to leave North Carolina, says that the secessionists are carrying all before them, without reference to law and order. They have driven off many people who do not sympathize with the movement, and had threatened loudly to mob and hang Ex-Governor Gilmer, who is persistently resisting the tide of passion.

**Gov. Hicks' Proclamation.**

FREDERICK, MD., April 27.

The Governor's message briefly details the startling events which induced him to assemble the Legislature. He labored earnestly to induce the President to force the purpose of passing troops through Maryland, but the reply was that a military necessity rendered it unavoidable. He refused to give Gen. Butler consent to land his force, and protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis railroad.

Notwithstanding our most learned and intelligent citizens admit the right of Government to transport troops over the road, it is evident that a portion of Maryland opposes the exercise of this right. His convictions are that the safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between the North and the South. Maryland has violated no right of either section, and we have done all we can to avoid the impending war. He hoped Maryland might act as a mediator.

I cannot counsel Maryland to take sides against the general Government until it shall commit an outrage upon her which will justify her resigning its neutrality. Our geographical position alone forces us to this. This had been all the while the ground work of his policy. He was convinced it had been approved by a large majority of the people. Appeals to the Legislature would not be swayed by passion, but we should act with prudence and Christianlike temper.

The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the issue of notes under five dollars under penalty of \$100. The Senate adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the Legislature will not pass an act of secession, but if the people desire it, it will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The House has not acted thereon, but has appointed a committee to report an act calling a convention. Scott, of Baltimore, is the chairman.

[Special Dispatch to the Augusta, Ga., Intelligencer.]

**Andrew Johnson Insulted.**

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.

Andrew Johnson has arrived at his home at Greenville. He was insulted at every station in Virginia and Tennessee. At Abingdon, his nose was pulled, and his hat torn to pieces. He attempted to address the crowd, but his voice was drowned in hisses and hootings of the crowd. When he reached his home at Greenville, he had to be lifted from his carriage. He says he wants to die.

**Important from Montgomery.**

MONTGOMERY, April 22.

The Cabinet, at a meeting held today, decided to call into active service 12,000 men in addition to the 32,000 now marching to cooperate with the Border States. Of these 2000 are to come from Mississippi, 2000 from Georgia, 1000 from Alabama, and probably 1,000 from South Carolina. The regiments accepted from North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the other Border States, fully supported the officers of the Confederate States, but have been ordered to report at Headquarters immediately.

MONTGOMERY, April 23.

There is much anxiety here regarding the Washington and Maryland news. We have nothing to learn from that quarter, the more being conflicting. The war spirit is fully aroused here. The additional force sent for yesterday consists of fourteen regiments—three from Tennessee; two from Georgia; two from Alabama; two from Mississippi; two from Louisiana; one from North Carolina; one from Arkansas, and one from Kentucky. I have information that the troops will be ready in a day or two to march to their destination.

The South Carolina quota is now en route. No more will be ordered from that State, for the present. Two Missouri Commissioners have arrived here to get, if possible, arms for the use of the State.

**From Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

General Scott, in answer to the statement of Gen. Harper, says that Virginia will never suffer an attack from her soil on Washington. He said he would be happy to have it confirmed, but would not advise the Government to desert from its present course in providing for its safety.

The Virginia ordinance of secession, just published, is received, accompanied by a scholastic appointment of the 4th Thursday in May for ratification by the people. Also prohibiting the election of Congressmen required by law on the 4th Thursday in May. The ordinance declares that the Constitution of the United States is no longer binding on the citizens of Virginia. The ordinance is to take effect when ratified by a majority of the voters.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 28.**

C. J. Ingersoll has invited Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore, Van Buren, and Tyler, to arbitrate between the sections. Little good is expected to result from it.

**Gov. Letcher to Gov. Pickens.**

RICHMOND, April 23.

We shall not need the heavy ordnance, as we have twenty-two hundred pieces of ordnance, captured at the Gosport Navy Yard.

**Georgia Troops in Virginia.**

FLORONA, S. C., April 22.

Five companies from Georgia passed over the Railroad to-day for Virginia.

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

**PERRY DAVIS'**

VEGETABLE

**PAIN KILLER.**

THE GREAT

**FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.**

WE ask the attention of the trade and the public to this time and unrivaled

**FAMILY MEDICINE.**

For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarse Sore Throat, and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, and Pain in Stomach, Biliary Complaint, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c., &c.

**Sore Throat and Diphtheria.**

Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Tincture of Eucalypti and the above.

**And for Fever and Ague.**

There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the

**ON Y SURE SPECIFIC.**

For the many diseases incident to the human family.

**Internally and Externally.**

It works cures sure.

What strong proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received unsolicited from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

London, May 20th, 1860, Mich., July 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.,

Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer, as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Brains, Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which I have successfully used it, induces me to cheerfully recommend its virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon abscess. I had never heard of its being used for that purpose, but having suffered intensely from a felon abscess, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about five days, and the abscess disappeared, and the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly,

**A. W. CURTIS,**

Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

**THE PAIN KILLER**

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to man. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler on sea and land, and has been tried on all the lakes and rivers WITHOUT IT.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, and you will never be disappointed. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler on sea and land, and has been tried on all the lakes and rivers WITHOUT IT.

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